MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JANUARY 1981

Islamic Conference Summit

Final Statement--Following the conclusion of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, IINA carried the summit's "final statement," a series of resolutions amplifying the general principles laid down in the previously reported "Mecca declaration." The first resolution approves a program of "basic action" to liberate Arab Jerusalem and make it the "capital of the Palestinian state." The Islamic states will use all their economic and natural resources, it said, to "weaken the Israeli economy," halt the "financial, economic and political backing" obtained by Israel and to change international opinion in favor of the Palestinians. Another resolution declares that the leaders of the Islamic states "have agreed on a holy jihad to deliver holy Jerusalem, support the Palestinian people and achieve a withdrawal from occupied Arab territory." This resolution also stresses that "jihad has an Islamic meaning that is not open to interpretation or misunderstanding."

The second resolution states that the Islamic states consider the Palestinian issue to be the "core" of the Middle East problem and affirmed their commitment to liberate "all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories," to refuse to accept any situation compromising Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and not to allow any Arab or Islamic side to resort alone" to solving the Palestinian issue. A "just" peace in the Middle East, it adds, can only be achieved on the basis of Israel's "total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories" and the restoration of Palestinian rights, including those of self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It also warns other countries against economic agreements with Israel.

The third resolution expresses "strong concern" over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and reiterated its demand for a withdrawal of "all foreign forces" from the country. It recommended that the Islamic Conference ministerial committee cooperate with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and his "special envoy" in an attempt to find a "just solution" to the Afghan problem. The fourth resolution deals with the consolidation of "Islamic solidarity," urging member countries to abstain from participating in military alliances based on conflict between the major powers and to reject the establishment of foreign bases on their soil.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, another resolution expresses "deep concern" over the continued fighting and calls on both parties to agree to "Islamic mediation" through a "good offices committee" and to cease fire immediately. Member countries agreed to set up an "Islamic force" to implement a cease-fire "if necessary," it adds.

Other resolutions deal with the drought in the Sahel, the Eritrean question, the creation of an "Islamic court of justice" and the need for a "complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces" from the Horn of Africa. In the economic field, the statement announces a plan to bolster cooperation among Islamic countries, establish an Islamic trade center in Tangier and an Islamic shipping company and to increase assistance to less-developed member countries.

Husayn Remarks, 'Arafat Meeting--King Husayn of Jordan expressed the hope that the new U.S. administration will not be "captive" to past "policies, stands and mistakes" but instead seek a "constructive" dialogue with Arab countries. Addressing a press conference in At'Ta'if, broadcast by Amman television, the king said that he does not know President Ronald Reagan's view on the "Jordanian option" but affirmed that the PLO is the "sole and legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people in any future negotiations. In a related development, Amman radio reported that the king met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat before his departure from the summit to discuss the resolutions dealing with Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue.

Afghan Peace Proposal--Expressing surprise at French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told a press conference in At-Ta'if that the Pakistani envoy to France has been dispatched to Paris to seek "clarifications" about the proposal. According to Karachi radio, the foreign minister questioned the timing of the French proposal, coming at the same time as the Islamic summit's statement on Afghanistan, and said that the proposal "might hinder" progress already achieved toward initiating a dialogue under UN auspices.

Gulf Affairs

The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, as reviewed by KUNA, reported that the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the UAE intend to meet in Riyadh next week to discuss a "program of unity" and coordination in economic, political and security matters.

Saudi Arabia

Describing the proposed purchase of West German tanks as a "mere commercial deal," Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz told SPA that friendship between the FRG and Saudi Arabia "is much more important" than any arms sale and that a final decision on the purchase will follow a review of the two countries' "common interests" and Saudi Arabia's security policy.

Iran

Reaction to Hostages' Release--Tehran radio's English service reported that in filmed interviews prior to their release the former U.S. hostages "categorically denied" allegations of torture or brainwashing by their captors, instead expressing "satisfaction" over their food, clothes and medical treatment. At a press conference in conjunction with the screening of the filmed interviews, government spokesman Ahmad 'Azizi cited the hostages' statements as proof of their good treatment, the radio's Arabic service reported, and went on to defend the final agreement as achieving Iran's desires. According to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said the release of the U.S. hostages has enabled Iran to become "almost completely independent" of the United States, describing this as the "principal aim" of the action. Responding to President Reagan's warning against travel by U.S. citizens to Iran, Beheshti indicated that the government "will take care of their security" provided they do not intend to plot against Iran.

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned military personnel and Islamic revolution guards against "agents" among them intent on disrupting the war effort, promoting a rift between the two groups and the clergy and using "corruption and rumormongering" to return Iran to what it was in the past. In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni struck a familiar theme, condemning unnamed people who use "pens" or speeches to further their own interests and calling them the "enemies of Islam." Emphasizing that the opponents of the Islamic revolution do not intend to remain idle, he declared that "some" leaders attending the Islamic Conference summit are plotting to create a division between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims in Iran to destroy the present government, and he urged all Muslim "brothers" to "neutralize this satanical plot."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi MiG's twice entered Iran to raid various cities, Tehran radio reported, but were driven off by antiaircraft fire. Iranian troops, supported by artillery fire, destroyed some Iraqi vehicles near Meshan and hit other Iraqi positions around Dezful and Susangerd. The radio also said that Iranian forces have been active in Kordestan against Iraqi troops and "illegal armed groups" and noted Iranian aircraft in action around Ahvaz.

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King Husayn Press Conference

JN292039 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Text" of 29 January press conference held by Jordanian King Husayn in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia--videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Majesty: Your speech at the summit conference has curtailed every misinterpretation that might be propagated regarding the real stand of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the Palestinian issue. Where have the contacts, which were held within the framework of the conference, with the Palestinians gone in regard to promoting the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination?

[Answer] Praise be to God. Every single meeting between us and our brothers gives us positive results. I repeat here that since the beginning, I had an opinion and a stand because there can never be any dispute between us and any other side if the real and clear target is to serve the Palestinian issue, the issue of restoring right to its owners and saving Jerusalem.

Praise be to God, we have made a big stride and are working with mutual confidence. We are heading toward attaining our joint objectives.

Naturally, we will support and back our brothers so that they can play their basic and primary role toward the Palestine issue and the sons of Palestine. There can never be any solution for this issue except by the participation of its sons in drawing up the solution formula. We, at the same time, will not leave them alone; we are with them with all our potentials and capabilities.

[Question] Your Majesty is always eager to preserve the march of this nation toward its horizons for the sake of prosperity and dignity and triumph over the enemies. Doesn't Your Majesty see that Arab differences constitute an obstacle before this march, particularly under the current, fateful and serious circumstances through which our nation is passing? Also, what are Your Majesty's views of this issue in regard to terminating these differences and in purifying the Arab atmosphere? Thank you, Your Majesty.

[Answer] Thank you. Actually, I can only answer this question as follows: Undoubtedly, any Arab differences are harmful to the Arab march and interest. I can define my stand by saying that I am working, praise be to God, conscientiously. I have felt all my life that there is something which is drawing me to the past and to this nation as well as to the long march and the sacrifices for the sake of safeguarding the personality and in defense of the right and for the sake of freedom and good. At the same time, I feel that what justifies my existence is God's will. My first and last objective is the future and the future generations. It is our duty to do our utmost for its sake.

As far as your question is concerned, my answer is: I have never considered any conflict between me and any other brother in the Arab homeland as a personal issue. This will never be my policy, ever. I do not live for my day. I am proud of the past and I live for the sake of the future. I implore God to grant us success. Thank you.

[Question] 1. How do you see the new U.S. administration and do you believe that new U.S. President Ronald Reagan will embark upon new initiatives (?regarding) the Middle East or will he continue to proceed along the road of the previous U.S. policy?

2. As for the Arab-Arab differences, we want Your Majesty to explain what the Jordanian-Syrian differences are. And, is it true that the Jordanian-Syrian differences have [word indistinct] the Jordanian stand toward fraternal Iraq in its war against Iran?

[Answer] As for the new U.S. administration, it is premature to judge the course of events. However, there are signs about which I have spoken. The process of the U.S. presidential election was a consensus which brought the president to the leadership. If the U.S. administration's primary objective in the future is to serve the U.S. national interest, the road will be paved before us for a constructive Arab-U.S. dialogue.

Our advice to the United States and to those friends whom we managed to contact as well as to public opinion through the media is that we hope they will not be captive to past policies, stands and mistakes. This is our point of view. Therefore, we have to wait and see and work in defense of our right. We have to work together in order to change the picuture to the best image. This is in reply to your first question.

As for the second question, actually I cannot answer it because I cannot understand in a practical manner the real motives, causes and justifications of the policies of the leadership in Syria, our dear and fraternal country, toward Jordan and others in the area. I cannot specifically say that there is a certain reason for the deterioration of the relations to the current situation. Our policy and objectives are clear and our road, praise be to God, is a righteous one from which we have not and will never deviate. Perhaps time will further disclose the real factors. Thank you.

[Question] Your Majesty, can we say that an atmosphere of Islamic tolerance and understanding may achieve the expected Jordanian-Syrian interests? If this is so, what is the possibility for bringing together the Syrian and Jordanian stands to enable them speak in one voice with the new U.S. administration and thus strengthen the single confrontation plan?

[Answer] Sir, in this sphere, I also cannot speak for others. I can only act with what I feel will stress my commitment to Jordan's constant stand. Our stand is that which emerged in the Baghdad summit and which became clear during the past period and which we reiterated and made clearer not only on the Arab level, but also on the Islamic level. This is our course.

As I have mentioned, the question is not that of persons. We all shall depart and the Arab nation alone will remain. This people, their rights, our duties will remain. We shall perform our duties to future generations, with God's help, with all sincerity and loyalty. We are not and shall never be influenced by anything and shall never give in to any pressures. Pressures have been exercised against us more than once during our long march by forces which have their weight and which should not be taken lightly. Thank God, however, we prefer to die for the sake of principles and in defense of right rather than relinquish an inch of land or our beliefs.

With regard to the people in Syria and Jordan and the people in this Arab and Islamic homeland and their interests, we do the impossible to protect them and serve them.

With respect to what has taken place and is taking place, an example of this is the recent concentration on our right flank, the longest and most dangerous flank facing the common enemy. This could have resulted in a catastrophe, such as confrontation with its results on the human level and on the hopes and aspriations of performing our duties. This is only one example. After this, it is hard for me to say that I am capable of forgetting a matter as this one, despite the fact that we have forgiven many things in the past. A stand such as this one cannot end with merely a handshake. This operation has pained me deeply.

Once again, I say that if the issue is a personal one. [sentence as heard] The stand, however, was different from all past problems. We do not deal with matters from this premise and on this level.

When matters have reached the level I have mentioned, however, and when our sincerity, loyalty and zeal for the sake of joint action and the common interests are confronted with such a stand and others like it, we find it difficult to settle matters in one day. The concern over common interests and the interests of the sons of this great family to which cannot be affected in any manner whatsoever by what has taken place and is taking place. We shall do our best for a future full of good for the Arab citizen and the Arab and Islamic nation. Thank you.

[Question] Your Majesty, proceeding from the decisive resolutions the Islamic Conference adopted on the Palestinian issue and the liberation of Jerusalem, how does Jordan act to confront the so-called Jordanian option, which has been adopted by Reagan's administration, particularly since there is a possibility that a meeting between Your Majesty and Reagan will be held, as some political quarters have mentioned?

[Answer] In fact, I am somewhat sensitive concerning the use of Israeli phrases or terminology such as the Jordanian option. The objective, purpose and aim of all this are known. I haven't yet met with the U.S. President. I do not exactly know what his stand is. I, however, know my stand and that of my country on this issue and on this proposal which Israel put forward for well-known reasons and which was picked up by various organs in this world, perhaps with simplicity. It even became a topic for discussion in our Arab world.

The Palestinian land is for its inhabitants and sons. The Palestinian cause is the cause of the Arab and Islamic nation. The Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative concerning their rights over their national soil is the PLO. This is my answer, and there is no other answer.

[Question] At the end of the Amman summit conference, Your Majesty announced that Libya and Algeria had not fulfilled their commitments toward Jordan and the Palestinian people. [Word indistinct] the Algerian foreign minister has stated that he is ready to provide what Algeria has paid in this regard. Has it been learned that Algeria had fulfilled its commitments to Jordan only last year?

[Answer] In fact, I do not believe that Algeria has shirked its duties. Algeria fulfilled its obligations for only 1 year after the Baghdad summit. As for Libya, it did not fulfill any of its obligations. This is what I mentioned in Amman and this is the truth. Perhaps Algeria has its own internal circumstances and its reasons. At the Amman summit, however, the other Arab brothers adopted an honorable stand with respect to covering the shortfall in order to enable us to stand fast and strengthen the capabilities of our brothers, who are suffering the most atrocious kinds of occupation.

Numayri Press Conference

JN282109 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 28 Jan (SUNA)--President Numayri held a press conference at his place of residence in At-Ta'if at 1800 today.

Asked about the rapprochement between Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya, President Numayri said: I would like to explain some information that might help understand this rapproachment. Sudan is bordered on the east by Ethiopia and on the southeast by Kenya and there are such common borders between the three countries that three common regions can face one another. For instance, you will find a region where nomadic tribes from the three countries meet.

This region is Sudanese territory that Sudan granted to Kenya because the latter can run it and benefit from it more than Sudan can due to the difficulty of transportation and remoteness from Sudan's administrative center.

On the other hand this is not strange because Sudan has an Ethiopian region that it runs on behalf of Ethiopia, which could not reach it for certain reasons. President Numayri gave another example of Egyptian lands run by Sudan and Libyan lands in the northwest region that were handed over to Libya after independence.

Out of this concept, the president said, Sudan's relations with Kenya and Ethiopia are relations of neighborliness and special interests for the three countries. He added that there is a permanent ministerial committee between both Sudan and Ethiopia and Sudan and Kenya working to solve all problems.

Replying to another question on the possibility of other states joining this axis, President Numayri said: Sudan proposes that a political meeting be held between the three states, to be joined later by Somalia, Djibouti and Uganda, with the aim of solving the insurmountable security problems.

Replying to a third question on Sudan's stand on the problems surrounding it in the north, northwest, the Horn of Africa and Chad and on whether the escalation of foreign plotting in this part of the continent will lead to the eruption of war, President Numayri said: I would like to say right at the beginning that Sudan calls for peace, stability and the solution of problems by dialogue. This is our real policy and we deal with all neighbors based on it.

Regarding this same question, President Numayri said: I think that the question means the Chadian issue. We believe that there has been an intervention in Africa for several years. It is an intervention by the Soviet Union with its military forces or by means of the states running in its orbit. This has actually happened in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia. It has also happened in Libya by means of drowning Libya with all sorts of weapons, weapons which we consider much larger in size than Libya. Libya says that it has invaded Chad and will achieve by force a merger unity comprising Sudan, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Niger, Mauritania, Morocco and other states in this region. A few days ago, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech before students that he will achieve that by force, even if he has to transfer war inside Sudan, Egypt or France, which supports these states. I repeat that these are Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's intentions. You may be surprised if I tell you that Libya's inhabitants number 2 million. Two and a half million Chadians are now living in Sudan. I do not say they are refugees because a refugee is a person who registers his name in the refugees register and who is recognized by the United Nations. Two and a half million Chadians are now in the border region.

While accusing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of wishing to rule this region by force, the president stressed that the colonel's statements will be the end of Libya and the end of Al-Qadhdhafi himself. He announced that he has conveyed this to the Libyan leader.

In reply to the seventh [as received] question on the Camp David accords and Sudan's stand on these accords, President Numayri said in his press conference in At-Ta'if: Sudan did not support the Camp David accords but was the first to say that it contains principles for peace which could serve as foundations for peace. However, these accords show a negligence and disregard of and ambiguity toward the three most important issues; namely, the Palestinian issue, the Jerusalem issue and the occupied territory issue.

The president pointed out that ambiguity actually prevailed concerning these three issues. He added: I believe that Egypt itself was aware of such ambiguity, the reason why it has big problems with both Israel and the United States.

Concerning Chad, the president was asked if Chadian leader Hissein Habre would lead guerrilla warfare from Sudan against the Chadian regime. The president replied: I have said that the number of refugees in Sudan has reached 2 and 1/2 million. The first revolutionary organization--Frolinat--was made up of those people. When this revolutionary organization was untied and strong and working to change the regime in Chad, Hissein Habre was unknown. Some time later, Libya intervened and wanted to exploit the revolutionary organizations in Chad and entrusted Habre with work in the north. Habre then differed with Libya because it invaded and occupied northern Chad. Hissein Habre then requested that Sudan help him restore peace in Chad under the legitimate government of President Malloum. Accordingly, Sudan made an attempt and reached an agreement with Malloum's government, an agreement which made him a prime minister. However, this government did not succeed because the prime minister and president differed on the subject of granting amnesty to political prisoners. They once again came to Khartoum and we deemed it fit to renew the agreement [word indistinct] some camps of Chadians, which Libya established in Tripoli.

After having explained the steps taken to achieve peace in Chad, the president replied to a question on the possibility of Habre assuming the command of guerrilla warfare in Sudan, saying: I do not know since this primarily concerns the Chadians' will. I do not know where Hissein Habre is. Perhaps he has begun to resume relations with Al-Qadhdhafi, who is his old friend.

In reply to a question on the statement by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Chad, the president said: I believe that this statement was based on the French president's knowledge of the stand of the African states against Chad, a stand adopted in Lome.

The president pointed out that he supports whatever would save Chad from this government and the invading Libyan forces.

The president affirmed that the Islamic nation is capable of implementing the resolutions of the Islamic Conference summit and stopping the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Regarding his optimism over solving the dispute between Iraq and Iran despite the latter's absence from the conference, President Numayri said: Many parties (?contact) Iran and convey to it what has taken place in the conference. It is possible to use the Islamic principles and methods--which are many--to help restore fraternity and friendship between two warring factions.

On his meeting with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, the president said it was aimed at holding consultations on the Islamic Conference and at discussing the topics submitted to it. It was also an opportunity to talk about bilateral relations.

Replying to a question on Sudan's role in ending the fighting among the Eritrean factions, President Numayri said: Sudan is seriously working for the restoration of the alliance of all the Eritrean factions. We want to create one front among them in order to react to the African proposals submitted to them. These proposals are represented in an autonomous rule for Eritrea.

The president pointed out that in this respect, Sudan contacted the Eritrean leaders in Sudan, the Arab states and Europe. He denied that Sudan has objected to a draft resolution on Eritrea and said: Sudan opposed the draft resolution recommended by the Islamic foreign ministers conference and (submitted) a plan which, we believe, serves the Eritrean issue and the cause of peace in the region. Besides, we do not want the Islamic Conference Organization to get involved in many problems at a time when it is facing the issues of Palestine and Jerusalem, Afghanistan and the Gulf war. We left this to the African front. We are ready to act as a mediator in this subject on behalf of the Islamic Conference.

Asked about Sudan's stand on the topic of diverting the Nile waters to Israel, President Numayri said: I have previously said in a statement to the Arab states that what is reiterated about this subject is only a maneuver and propaganda, part of the press vituperation between Egypt and some Arab states.

In reply to the last question on the Islamic Conference's consent to listen to the Afghan mujahidin, President Numayri praised the mujahidin statement and described it as clear and sincere. He said: What is important in this statement is the revolutionaries' call for support to continue struggle and their call for severing diplomatic relations with the Soviets and for opening offices for the revolutionaries in the Islamic states.

At the end of his press conference, President Numayri stressed that he has reached very important decisions related to supporting the Afghan revolutionaries' struggle. He said he will convey them to the constitutional organs in Sudan so as to adopt a stand in support of that Islamic struggle.

President Numayri announced that he has agreed to open an office for the Afghan mujahidin in Khartoum at once and that he has instructed the minister of state for foreign affairs to convey this decision to the Afghan mujahidin.

President Salih Interview

JN300815 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jan 81

["Text" of interview given by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to ARAB NEWS and ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT "during his stay in At-Ta'if'--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr President, what is your impression of the results of the Islamic Conference summit and what did you expect it to achieve?

Answer: We are still at the beginning of the conference. His Majesty Brother King Khalid opened the conference with an important historic speech. The importance of the conference lies in the fact that it is convening in the holiest and purest spot on earth: holy Mecca. We pin high hopes on this conference for several reasons, particularly confronting of the continued challenges which Israel has chosen as its policy.

Question: Many observers cast doubts on the good relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Is there anything that blemishes these relations? How do you wish these relations to be?

Answer: Despite the various attempts to cast doubts on our relations with our brothers, particularly fraternal Saudi Arabia, the consolidation and expansion of these relations have always dashed the hopes of those who do not want relations between the two fraternal countries to develop. Facts have shown that the relations between the two countries are stronger than the attempts to cast doubts, since they are relations based on bonds [words indistinct], in the interest of the two fraternal peoples. These relations are based on clarity, sincerity, mutual respect and common interests. Therefore, we do not heed the trumpets of those who cast doubts. We proceed from the common interests of our two countries and peoples. We hope these relations will further develop to fulfil the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples.

Question: The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH has attribted a statement to Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Makki in which he ignored the Saudi role in the implementation of economic development projects in Yemen. What is your opinion on this?

Answer: A reading of what the paper published shows that what the brother minister said does not constitute [words indistinct] of the cooperation with fraternal Saudi Arabia. A fact that we should always bear in mind is that the Yemeni people can never be ungrateful to their brethren, particularly Saudi Arabia.

Question: What are the obstacles to which you hinted in your speech to the Yemeni ambassadors regarding Yemeni unity? Can these obstacles be overcome, and how?

Answer: The obstacles are numerous and not hidden from anyone. However, in our continued dialogue with the brothers in the southern part [words indistinct] because the existing division is the legacy of decades of [words indistinct] and the imam's reign which [words indistinct]. However, with continued consultations, we are capable of gradually overcoming the obstacles, as long as our central objective in these consultations is the Yemeni people's supreme interests.

Question: What progress has there been in the investigation into the assassination of Local Government Minister Lt Col Muhammad Khamis?

Answer: The investigation is still in progress and its results will be announced in time.

Question: Do you believe there is an international threat to security in the peninsula and the Gulf? Where does this danger lie and how can it be faced?

Answer: I believe you realize that the history of the post-World War II era compels me to answer your question in the affirmative. However, we can ward off the dangers [words indistinct] and indispensable cooperation, coordination and solidarity.

Question: What is your opinion of U.S. President Reagan's call for the establishment of military bases (?in the area to confront) the Soviet presence?

Answer: The big powers should not embroil us in their [words indistinct] at our expense. The YAR's policy is firm in constantly calling for the necessity of keeping the areas of the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf free of any foreign military presence.

Question: There are (?1 million) Yemenis [words indistinct] with high skills and qualifications. Don't you think that these, or some of them at least, should be called upon to return to the homeland to contribute to its development and progress?

Answer: The homeland welcomes all its sons, and the doors are open to whoever wants to contribute to his country's construction and development.

PDRY Chairman's Comments

LD291616 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has called for the prompt holding of a conference of states of the Arabian Gulf, Arabian Peninsula and Horn of Africa and all sides at summit level to discuss the question of comprehensively clearing the area of foreign bases and military fleets. He also called on the other countries bordering on the Indian Ocean to stand with us to eliminate the foreign bases and end the presence of military fleets there so that this whole area may become a zone of security and stability.

This call by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was made in the speech the head of the PDRY delegation made to the third Islamic Conference summit which concluded its business at dawn today in At-Ta'if.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad explained that this call reflects the PDRY's eagerness for security and stability in the area and its desire that its peoples should live free from fears of the threat of foreign intervention, especially when there is the possibility of the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of peoples.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad called on the brothers who cherish the cause of security and peace of the area and the liberation, independence and sovereignty of their peoples for the need to stand against the presence of military fleets and aggressive military bases in neighboring areas and to exert sincere joint efforts aimed at consolidating the pillars of security and stability in the area until its people manage to devote themselves to the tasks of economic and social construction and contribute to solving the just causes of the Arab and Islamic peoples.

MUSLIM LEADERS HOLD BILATERAL MEETINGS 28, 29 JAN

Al-Asad's Meeting

JN292124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei at his residence in At-Ta'if at 0800 Damascus time today.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

President Goukouni Oueddei outlined the situation in Chad during the meeting. The two sides discussed the results of the third Islamic Conference summit.

President Goukouni Oueddei went through Syrian air space on his way back to Chad. He cabled greetings from the plane to President Hafiz al-Asad, who cabled his thanks.

YAR Minister's Meeting

JN291445 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs and head of the YAR side at the joint Yemeni-Saudi coordination council, met Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defense and aviation and president of the joint Yemeni-Saudi coordination council, in At-Ta'if yesterday.

They discussed aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal countries within the framework of the council. They agreed that the council's sixth session will take place in San'a' during April 1981.

King Husayn's Meetings

JN291702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received in At-Ta'if at dawn today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. They exchanged views on the Islamic summit resolutions, particularly those which pertain to Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

His majesty also received Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at noon today. They discussed the Islamic summit's resolutions and outcome as well as the positive results in supporting the unified Islamic stand and the joint action toward the international issues. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi.

ADDITIONS TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FINAL STATEMENT

The following additions to the item entitled "Materials on Proceedings of Third Islamic Summit" and subtitled "Final Statement" published in the Inter-Arab Affairs section of the 29 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page A 19, are supplied from the "final statement" as broadcast by Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic at 1130 GMT on 29 January:

Page A 22, last paragraph, penultimate line read: ...Islamic Conference Organization, Senegal, Gambia,...."

Page A 25, add the following passage after the last paragraph:

Subscription to the Islamic Development Bank: The conference decided to subscribe 2.21 billion Islamic dinars. This represents an amount of 1 billion Islamic dinars which was not subscribed to the permitted capital. [sentence as heard]

The financial and administrative position of the Secretariat General of the Islamic Conference Organization: The conference decided to ask the secretary general to provide studies on this question to the Permanent Financial Committee of the organization so that after examination it can present proposals to the 12th session of the foreign ministers for appropriate decisions.

The Islamic Solidarity and Jerusalem Funds: Concerning the provision of the capital of the Islamic Solidarity and Jerusalem Fund, it was decided to refer the question to the meeting of the finance ministers of the Islamic states, which is to notify the Secretariat General of the donations of the states which are to make voluntary contributions in the cultural and social fields.

Support for the budget of Islamic Solidarity Fund [words indistinct] the conference decided to ask all member states to support the (?development) budget of this fund with no less than $50 million, to make and increase contributions and to announce them, to provide supplementary revenue from such things as postage stamps and to organize annual campaigns for the collection of donations in each state. The conference also decided to confirm the establishment of a trust for the benefit of the fund with a capital of $100 million. Member states are called upon to cover this amount voluntarialy.

Page A 26 replace the editorial notation at the end of the item with the following: Islamic summit in Morocco, the conference welcomed the invitation and accepted it with full appreciation.

The member states participating in the third summit expressed their sincere gratitude to His Majesty King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy premier, the Saudi Government and hospitable people for the generosity, attention, excellent facilities and organizational arrangements provided for the delegations and heads of state. This had a big influence on the conduct of the sessions of the conference as planned and on the success of its work in an admirable atmosphere of brotherhood, understanding and good consultation. We implore God to grant success to all.

Concerning the Islamic jurisprudence academy, which was the subject of a paper by the Saudi Kingdom, the conference decided: 1) to establish an Islamic Jurisprudence Academy, members of which will be recruited from experts, ulema and intellectuals from various fields of knowledge--jurisprudence or cultural sectors--from various parts of the Islamic world to study the problems of contemporary life and to pronounce on them in an original and effective manner with the aim of producing solutions stemming from the Islamic heritage and [word indistinct] development of Islamic thought on those problems; 2) to ask the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization to consult with the Muslim World League to take the necessary measures to draft a basic statute for this academy and to present it to the next session of the Islamic foreign ministers for study and implementation.

PRESS REPORTS, COMMENTARIES ON ISLAMIC SUMMIT

24 Jan LE MONDE

LD261655 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 81 p 4

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Participating States Water Down Their Condemnation of the USSR in Afghanistan"]

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia--A curious phenomenon emerged during the preparatory meeting--which ended on Thursday evening, 22 January--for the third Islamic conference: The foreign ministers of 38 African, Asian and Middle Eastern states (most reputed to be "moderate" and "pro-Western") strongly denounced the United States alone, going so far as to threaten it with sanctions. The Soviet Union is only condemned in 1 of the some 20 documents adopted and even then in carefully weighed terms on the subject of the Afghan crisis.

The USSR is not named in any of the other documents which are regarded as "secret" until their ratification by the Muslim heads of state but which are surreptitiously being passed round behind the scenes at the conference. It must be noted in particular that, in the draft resolutions relation to the Horn of Africa and Eritrea, "foreign powers" are called upon to "withdraw their troops" in order to encourage "peaceful solutions...in keeping with the UN resolutions."

With regard to Afghanistan the Islamic [Conference] Organization has certainly not altered its stance on Afghanistan since it refers to the resolutions which it adopted during the Islamabad meetings in January and May 1980. However the new document avoids the terms Soviet "invasion," "occupation" and "aggression" and makes do with the term "military intervention." There is no longer any express mention of negotiations led by the ad hoc ministerial committee (Guinea, Iran, Tunisia, Pakistan, headed by conference Secretary General Habib Chatti) which is simply called upon to "cooperate with the UN secretary general and his personal representative in the efforts being made to solve the Afghan problem."

This indulgence--or statement of failure?--is no accident. Some representatives from "progressive" states had even opposed the question's inclusion on the agenda, considering that it constituted "interference" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Syria, Algeria and the PLO, while accepting that there is a "problem," thought that this problem could only be solved by bilateral negotiations between Kabul and Moscow, thereby implicitly recognizing the legitimacy of Babrak Karmal's government which is disputed by virtually all the other participants. The latter did not put up fierce resistance to the offensive launched by the dissidents. There was good reason for that. Many of them enjoy Soviet aid or hope to maintain good relations with Moscow. This is true of most of the Arab countries which do not want to lose the Kremlin's support in their conflict with Israel.

Paradoxically it is the representatives of states reputed to be pro-Western, such as Morocco and Pakistan, which preached moderation. Agha Shahi, chief of Islamabad's diplomacy, explained to the journalists that an explicit condemnation of the USSR would not serve the Afghan cause, especially since "encouraging signs" had been detected from Moscow--signs which he seems to be alone in having noticed. Habib Chatti told us, in fact, not without some indignation: "The USSR has not altered its attitude in the least and neither have we."

That is also the viewpoint held by Prince al-Sa'ud, chief of Saudi diplomacy. Asked why the Islamic Conference does not intend to inflict sanctions on the Soviet Union, Prince al-Sa'ud replied to us: "We are realistic people. We cannot tackle a superpower like the USSR in the same way as we treat Israel...."

The PLO's "Great Victory"

We must conclude that the Soviet Union is less intimidating than the United States or else inspires less hostility owing to the Palestinian conflict, on which the Muslims are particularly touchy. In one of the resolutions the congress delegates threaten to use all their resources "including oil" to "deal with" states--like the United States--which might continue to strengthen the State of Israel in any way. Washington has been singled out several times in this document, notably in connection with the Camp David agreements and its "collusion" with the Egyptian regime" which is described as a "direct attack on the Palestinian people, their homeland and their future..."

The PLO delegates, looking delighted and talking in a triumphant way, were welcoming the "great victory" they feel they have won in the conference's corridors. On reading the full text of the draft resolution relating to them, it has to be admitted that their satisfaction is justified. So many practical measures in their favor have probably never before been adopted. In addition to the ones we have reported (LE MONDE, 22 January) it should be noted that the 38 states pledge, among other things, to lodge a complaint with the International Court of Justice in The Hague about the "violation of international conventions" in the occupied territories, to secure Israel's suspension from the United Nations and, also, they have called for the sanctions provided for by the United Nations to be imposed on the Israeli state and to call on all Islamic Conference member states (this is directed particularly at Turkey) to "break off all diplomatic relations" with Tel Aviv.

If this draft resolution were to be ratified by the Muslim heads of state whose meeting starts on 25 January, a permanent military department will be responsible for giving the PLO multifaceted aid and for coordinating efforts in this sphere between the fedayeen organization and the neighboring Arab states (Syria, Jordan and Lebanon) on the one hand and the Islamic countries on the other. A special fund, to be called the Jerusalem fund, will be generously financed to "support the Palestinian people's resistance and struggle."

Above all, a call for "jihad" (usually described in the West as being a holy war) will be solemnly launched to the Muslim masses for the first time, unless I am mistaken, since the Palestinian conflict began more than 60 years ago.

The chief of Saudi diplomacy gave two important details about the aim of the jihad: The struggle being launched is only aimed at liberating "the territories occupied since 1967" (the territorial integrity of Israel proper is thus not questioned); the Arab-Muslim community is determined to "explore peaceful paths other than the Camp David path for restoring the Palestinians' legitimate rights to self-determination and an independent state in Palestine."

29 Jan LE MONDE

LD291627 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Eric Rouleau [illegible]h: "At Islamic Summit in At-Ta'if Participants Declare 'Holy War' on Israel and Refuse Observer Status to Afghan Rebels"]

[Text] At-Ta'if--The verdict was passed unanimously and virtually without the motion being opposed: The Muslim world's 38 supreme leaders decided "jihad" for the "liberation of Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories."

As soon as the decision is officially announced at the end of the third "summit," the general mobilization of material and spiritual resources with a view to ensuring the success of this "struggle" (literal translation of the word jihad) will become an imperative religious duty for every man and woman who follows Islam.

As the Saudi leaders, who first launched the idea a few months ago, explained, the battle will take many forms: political, economic and possibly military. Morocco's King Hassan II, one of the "stars" of the conclave, spoke strongly in support of the proposal which he himself had made previously and which was taken up again in a separate document submitted by Iraq on Tuesday. Various speakers justified the declaration of "jihad" portrayed as a response to Israel's "obstinate policy" aimed at "absorbing the entire Palestinian homeland." Monsignor (Hakim), patriarch of the Greek Orthodox church who was attending the conference as an observer, also gave his backing to the initiative by condemning the Israeli occupation of the Christian holy places.

In view of the religious and emotional significance which jihad has for the Muslim masses and the sacrifices resulting from it, no leader--not even Imam Khomeyni--had hitherto striven to use this "supreme weapon" to attain a political objective. Hence the At-Ta'if decision would seem to bear witness to the Muslim world's "extreme sensitivity if not exasperation" "in face of the rampant expansionism" practised by Mr Begin's government. It should be noted in this connection that the conference participants are apparently not calling Israel's existence into question. Indeed the voluminous document on Jerusalem and Palestine drafted by the Jerusalem Committee chaired by Hassan II--also unanimously adopted on Tuesday evening--only relates to the "territories occupied since 1967," in other words the West Bank and Gaza.

King Husayn of Jordan, in a very striking speech, reaffirmed that he is not one of the parties involved in the Palestinian conflict, hence dashing the hopes--whether real or not--being cherished in Jerusalem and Washington. The Hashemite king named the PLO--to applause from his fellows--as the "sole" interlocutor capable of "building an independent state in Palestine," and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the fedayeen organization, treated here as a head of state, was one of the first to embrace him.

Pakistan's "About-Face"

The Palestinians' triumph contrasts with the complete failure of the Afghans who have been treated as the conference's poor relations. The mojahedin delegation was not even entitled to observer status although that status was granted to minority opposition movements such as the Philippino Muslim movement. Housed in a modest hotel in At-Ta'if, virtually ingored by most participants, they confided in journalists that they had been "betrayed" and "abandoned by everybody."

It was finally at Senegal's and Sudan's insistence that (Abdulrass Ould Sayyaf), one of the mojahedin, was given permission to address the conference. The "action program" which he proposed seemed "unrealistic" and "excessive" to many delegations. He suggested in particular that all the Muslim states should break off diplomatic and economic relations with Moscow and that no obligations should be opened before or after the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops. After that, he explained, a referendum would subsequently be organized to enable the people to appoint the regime of their choice. Meanwhile Mr (Sayyaf) stressed, the "national liberation front" should be recognized as the Afghan people's sole legitimate representative.

Mr Sayyaf's speech sparked off conflicting reactions. There was praise from some delegations and irritation among others who think that the Afghan movement is a "gang of reactionaries." "We will not be turned into anti-Soviet militants," a leading figure close to the Algerian delegation told us, before adding: "We draw a clear distinction between the Afghan problem and the U.S. strategy in the region." Mr Samantar, former Somali ambassador to Paris and now minister advising the presidency, murmured in private, "the Soviet Union has far too many advocates among us."

The debate on this question continued behind closed doors until late on Tuesday evening without any results. President al-Asad of Syria only mentioned the question from the angle of the Afghan refugees (around 1.5 million in Pakistan alone) "with whom we are all suffering," he asserted, before calling on his fellows to show realism: "It is not empty words, condemnations or denunciations which will feed the refugees or return them to their homes, but specific practical measures," he stated without any further details.

It was in more or less the same spirit that General Ziaul Haq formulated Pakistan's new stance, which one Afghan mojahed described as a "disgusting about-face." The process for reaching a settlement drawn up by the two Islamabad Islamic meetings in January and May 1980 has proved ineffective, the Pakistani president stated in substance. "In view of the relaxation in the attitude adopted by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime," he added without fear of contradiction, "we think that the United Nations is in a good position to open fruitful negotiations which would lead to a peaceful solution."

Kurt Waldheim, who was representing the United Nations at the conference as an observer, had talks with several heads of state in this connection. Does this mean that the affair has been shelved? Some delegations want to amend the draft resolution submitted by the foreign ministers to the heads of state, giving it a harder line.

The debate was to be continued this Wednesday. Whatever the outcome it seems clear to many observers that the Afghan affair has misfired at least within the confines of Islamic conferences. "The U.S. maneuver aimed at diverting the Arab-Muslim world from its main objective, that of restoring the Palestinian people's rights, has failed lamentably," the PLO representatives repeated ad nauseam.

Before the Islamic summit ends, probably on Thursday, it will debate the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the various economic cooperation plans, some of which are destined to have a considerable impact eventually.

Kuwati Commentary

LD291354 Kuwait KUNA in English 1021 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Thursday:

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on the Islamic summit:

"We hope that the Islamic summit will start a new Arab page for dealing with our major issues particularly the Arab-Israeli conflict. This requires all Arabs to confront not only Israel but its main supporter, the U.S. The American policy towards the Middle East will never change since its main aim is to escalate tension in the region and divert Arab attention from their enemy, Israel.

"We will not accept that an Arab-Islamic summit held in the most sacred shrines should toe the line of all previous Arab summits which failed to achieve one single goal for the Arabs.

"The conference is facing a real test if it is seriously concerned with Palestine and Jerusalem. The Palestinian question should be tackled directly with the U.S. exactly like the Afghanistan issue which should be discussed with the Soviet Union."

AL-QABAS on the same subject:

While meeting at the summit Muslim leaders have proved to the world that they are capable of reaching a consensus on one unified policy. The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Fa/sal, reiterated Wednesday that all Moslem leaders had agreed to the necessity of actually implementing all of resolutions issued by their conference.

"The summit has also stressed the importance of other decisive issues such as 'jihad' to liberate Palestine and Jerusalem from our enemy Israel. This call for 'jihad' should be translated into real action with the participation of all Moslem countries whether militarily, politically or financially. It also means the real coordination of all Islamic efforts to form pressure on the U.S. to change its policy in the region.

"The success of this summit adds to the responsibility of Moslem leaders in the coming stage because everyone will be waiting for the real implementation of the resolutions endorsed by the summit."

KUWAIT TIMES on the same subject:

"On Palestine, the call of the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah for a unified strategy and action to liberate the holy city of Jerusalem and other occupied lands from the Zionist yoke was endorsed by the summit declaration which categorically pinpointed the establishment of a Palestinian homeland under the leadership of the PLO as the sole and legal representative of the Palestinians. What is needed is serious implementation of the call for a total economic boycott, by all Islamic countries, not only of Israel but also of every country which assists the Zionists in their aggressive policies.

Another positive call about the Palestine issue came from Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd and Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq who pleaded that the new U.S. administration must bring its policy in line with the verdict of the world body whose resolutions have explicitly restrained the Zionist state from grabbing the whole of Jerusalem as its unilaterally proclaimed permanent capital. President Zia also echoed the Mecca declaration in calling for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the Muslim land of Afghanistan and allowing the people of Afghanistan their right of self-determination.

Mecca declaration's concern over the big power military concentration around the Gulf and demand for its dispersal must be heeded by the concerned powers if they are sincere about their protestations of respect for international norms. As declared on more than one occasion by several leaders of the Islamic world, including the amir and President Zia, the security of the Gulf and adjoining areas is the exclusive responsibility of the states of the region themselves."

ARAB TIMES on the same subject:

"Muslim leaders should translate the declaration's words into action. This is not impossible and this is the only available solution which will help them survive in this world with strength and dignity and with respect from other nations. Putting the declaration into practice will also help the leaders achieve scientific and technological development without the need of the foreign powers which are dominating Muslim resources and creating conflicts between Muslims to hinder their progress towards becoming developed and advanced countries.

The beginning of the 15th hegira century would be the start of a revival; aided by the Mecca declaration Muslims could end all hatred, injustice and oppression by applying the teachings of the holy Koran and the Sunna of prophet Mohammad.

We hope that the Mecca delcaration will not be kept inside drawers and forgotten by the end of the summit.

The declaration should be spread through the world by every media means. It should be considered as the 15th hegira century delcaration and Muslims should regard it as an important guide for a better future and adhere to all its proposals and advice in order to retain their dignity, respect and prosperity."

PLO MEMBER: EUROPE TOES U.S. MIDEAST LINE

LD281509 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 26 Jan 81 p 11

[Sa'd Zaghlul Fu'ad interview with PLO Paris representative in Paris Ibrahim as-Sus in Strasbourg--date not given]

[Excerpt] PLO representative in Paris Ibrahim as-Sus said that 1980 was the year when the failure of the Camp David agreements was admitted, thanks to the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territories.

In an exclusive interview with AL-WATAN in Strasbourg, capital of the European parliament, he added that 1981 will be the year of European recognition of the PLO.

Evaluating the Palestinian situation last year, he said: "There is no doubt that the most important event in 1980 as far as the Palestine problem is concerned was the recognition by most West European countries the failure of the Camp David conspiracy, which the Palestinian revolution has rejected. If last year witnessed repeated and constant talk about a European initiative or a possible change in the Israeli rule which, naturally, is backed by the United States, it was a result of the impasse to which these unjust agreements--unjust to the Palestinian people and the Arab people including the Egyptian people--have led. There is no doubt that the most important factor that brought the downfall of these agreements was and still is the violent struggle of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories and their adherence to their leadership in the PLO. The Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza sector have thwarted all Zionist attempts to create a substitute political body linked to Israel and would accept no negotiated autonomy which is a legal consecration of the occupation based on repression.

[Question] Is Europe capable of acting independently on the Palestine problem?

[Answer] In order for Europe to act independently on the Palestine problem, it must realize that the benefits which it reaps from its subservience to U.S. policy in the Arab east are less than those which it is likely to lose if it loses the Arab world's confidence. Yes, Europe in such circumstances could even be forced to be independent from the U.S. stand. But what is there to force it to be so independent in the present circumstances? If our aim to to push it toward becoming independent of the United States in order to adopt a political stand different from the U.S. stand, that is a difficult matter. We must remember that Europe has never adopted a stand independent of the United States on the Middle East problem except under the October war conditions, when it realize that toeing the U.S. line was threatening to cause the loss of many interests in our countries. But what we see today is the opposite. As far as many people are concerned it is the United States which is the key to war and peace, after the Camp David agreements. We are not ignorant of the fact that these agreements are a threat not only to the Palestine problem but also to all the other Arab issues. The strong U.S. return to our area has prompted many European and African countries which have been seeking to follow an independent course to change their minds and to hitch themselves to Washington's bandwagon.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT

JN291430 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Manama, 29 Jan (GNA)--Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and his delegation returned to Manama today after participating in the 4-day meeting of the third Islamic Conference summit.

OMAN

MINISTER VIEWS HOSTAGE AGREEMENT, SOVIET EXPANSION

LD291021 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 23 Jan 81 p 4

['Abd al-'Aziz at-Tamimi report: "Az-Zawawi Says: Strait of Hormuz Is Secure and Shipping Is Normal"]

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--Qays az-Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs in the Sultanate of Oman, said that the agreement reached between Iran and the United States regarding the hostages is a positive step that will contribute to ensuring stability and security in the Gulf region.

Replying to a question by 'UKAZ about the situation in the Gulf and the effects of this agreement on the Strait of Hormuz, the minister said: This has nothing to do with the Strait of Hormuz, since the strait is safe and secure and the shipping routes are open and normal.

Speaking about the dangers of Soviet expansion in the world in general and the Islamic areas in particular and about Oman's views on how these dangers can be faced and their future potential lessened, Az-Zawawi said: The extent of the danger that Soviet penetration constitutes in the area and the Soviet expansionist designs and plans to expand its influence and impose its hegemony over the area have become quite clear. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet bases on Socotra as well as its presence in Ethiopia constitute a great danger to peace and security in the area. Collective efforts and joint action must be taken by the countries of the Gulf area in order to repel and uproot this danger.

QATAR

AMIR RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT

JN290952 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Doha, 29 Jan (GNA)--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Hamad Al Thani returned to Doha from At-Ta'if today, after having participated in the meetings of the third Islamic Conference summit, which ended its work last night.

The amir was received on arrival by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; ministers; and top Qatari officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES ARMS DEAL WITH FRG

LD291312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1025 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] At-Taif, 29 Jan (SPA)--His Royal Highness Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stressed that the friendship that links the kingdom and FRG Governments and peoples is much more important than an arms deal which the kingdom regards as a mere commercial deal. His royal highness announced that the kingdom has not yet submitted a definite order to the German authorities; when this is done it will be done in view of the firm ties between the two countries, the ties which are growing and strengthening every day.

In reply to a question asked by an SPA correspondent on the outcry in the FRG about supplying West German arms to the kingdom, his royal highness said:

1. The friendship that links the governments and peoples of the two countries is much more important than an arms deal which we consider to be a mere commercial deal.

2. The kingdom has not yet submitted a definite order to the German authorities; when it does this it will be in view of the strong ties between the two countries, which are growing and strengthening every day.

3. The kingdom, as it has previously stated, is capable of securing the arms it needs from various sources.

4. The kingdom knows who is behind this artificial outcry which does not serve the real interests of the two countries; we are confident that the official German leadership is aware of this.

5. Any decisions by the two governments in the sphere of cooperation will stem from their comtemplation of the two countries' common interests and their importance, and also from the kingdom's comprehension of the fact that in its policy, and in particular security policy, it seeks only to safcguard itself and protect its interests; the same applies to Germany.

UAE

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT

JN292125 Doha QNA in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jan (QNA)--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his delegation returned to Abu Dhabi this evening from Jidda after participating in the third Islamic Conference summit which ended yesterday.

PDRY

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 JAN

LD291603 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Aden, 29 Jan--A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Comrade Grinevskiy, head of the Near East Department, arrived here at dawn today on a visit that will continue for several days. During the visit the delegation will hold talks with officials of our Foreign Ministry on strengthening and developing relations between the two ministries and countries.

The delegation was welcomed at Aden international airport by Brother Abd al-Wahid Fari', head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry, and a number of officials.

AMBASSADOR MEETS HAIG, DELIVERS AS-SADAT MESSAGE

LD300426 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0015 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has sent a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message was conveyed by Egyptian Ambassador Dr Ashraf Ghurbal to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, for delivery to the American President, during a meeting the ambassador had with Mr Haig.

Dr Ashraf Ghurbal described his 45-minute meeting with Haig as useful and said that agreement had been reached on the importance of an early meeting between Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan. The date of the meeting will be discussed within the next few days, Dr Ghurbal added.

Dr Ghurbal told the MENA correspondent in Washington that all matters pertaining to Egyptian-American bilateral relations were discussed during his meeting with the American secretary of state.

AS-SADAT SPEAKS ON GREEN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NC291328 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 29 January carried live a 35-minute speech by President Anwar as-Sadat, marking the celebration of the second anniversary of the green revolution. As-Sadat spoke in the town of As-Salihiyah in As-Sharqiyah Governorate. He began his address by mentioning that two problems, those of food and housing, were now being tackled on a sound footing, the problem of food having been solved by making arid desert into arable land, which can provide crops every 3 months, and that they are now able to provide food for home use as well as for export. He mentioned that he had visited the new houses in Mit Abu al-Kawm and had seen that the future of Egypt lies in this new land. President as-Sadat had also asked the Cabinet, with whom he met on 28 January, to make all experts available for this project.

Likewise, he had asked the minister for reconstruction to plant 150,000 feddans of land after the importation of sprinkling systems. He pointed out that the praise for the efforts should go to the soldiers who carried out this experimental miracle, and expressed especially his gratitude to the American people, who stood by Egypt when the Arab brothers tried to strangulate Egypt's economy.

President as-Sadat said: "Perhaps you do not know that the $1 billion which the United States began to give us in 1974 with a 10-year grace period, at 2 and 1/2 percent interest to be paid over 40 years--I announce that as of the beginning of this year it will no longer be an aid but a grant from the United States which we will not have to repay." He further said: "I asked (?Kindel) to convey to the American people and government, who stood by us in a time of need, to let them know that faithful Egypt and the Egypt of values will stand by the United States at its time of need and in everything."

As-Sadat recalled that he was once prepared to mortgage the Suez Canal and Egyptian oil, but that this was no longer necessary.

At the conclusion of his speech, which ended at 1235 GMT, President as-Sadat thanked all the people who worked on the projects. After the speech President as-Sadat distributed medals to several foreigners and Egyptians who had taken part in the food security project.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI COMMITTEE CONCLUDES MEETINGS

NC291858 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA)--The Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee concluded its meetings here today which ran for five days, during which the committee held 8 sessions aimed at discussing the stages of the Israeli final withdrawal from Sinai to the international borders.

Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi headed the Egyptian side to the talks while General Dov Si'on headed the Israeli side.

The Egyptian side stressed to the head of the Israeli side that Egypt is committed itself to the text of the peace treaty, stressing that the Egyptian side commits and respects the rules of the military appendix to the peace accord. [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 29 January renders this paragraph as follows: "The Egyptian side stressed to the head of the Israeli side the need for a denial of any excesses by Egypt in violation of the treaty and for an emphasis that the Egyptian side was adhering to and respecting all the provisions of the military supplement to the peace treaty."]

The Egyptian side also stressed the importance and necessity of the commitment to completing the Israeli final withdrawal from Sinai in its fixed time, in April 1982.

Rear Admiral Hamdi told (MENA) that the talks dealt with the steps that ought to be adopted from now on to prepare for the implementation of the final withdrawal stages.

Head of the Egyptian side to the meetings of the military committee said that all questions related to putting into action what had been reached previously concerning the move by the inhabitants of Sinai across the temporary line Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad without any difficulties and the crossing of the Palestinian students of the Gaza Strip who are studying at Egyptian universities were tackled.

Discussions included as well the move by Palestinian families from Egypt and the Arab countries to the West Bank and Gaza Strip through the Al-Arish temporary port without any complications, as well as the move of the families of detainees in the Israeli jails and the immediate release of all detainees who still are in the Israeli jails as a good will [gesture] on the part of Israel.

The talks dealt with setting guarantees for continued use of Egyptian helicopters belonging to the border guard over the buffer zone in realisation of the principle of the Egyptian sovereignty over the Egyptian territories. The military committee is to have its next meeting in March in Tel Aviv for completion of the rest of the stages of the final withdrawal by Israel from Sinai.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON APPEAL FOR U.S.-PLO DIALOGUE

LD300933 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 28 Jan 81 p 7

[Editorial: "The Appeal of Reason and Peace"]

[Excerpt] President Anwar as-Sadat stated at the joint press conference he held with the Italian foreign minister recently that he expects the U.S. administration to deal with the Middle East problem fairly and not give other parties the opportunity to exploit the present situation in the area.

President as-Sadat was quite clear when he said that the achievement of peace is directly dependent on the adoption of a fair and just stand by the new U.S. administration that will not give the rejectionist forces or the other parties the opportunity to freeze or reverse the situation. Probably the most ill-omened of such actions is the Menahem Begin government's announcement about building settlements on the West Bank, which would make progress impossible and unattainable.

While President as-Sadat was making this appeal to the U.S. administration, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hasan Kamal 'Ali stated that the Egyptian Government calls on the Reagan administration to initiate a constructive dialog with the PLO, provided that the organization follows the right path and participates in the peace process, thereby ending Israel's flimsy allegations that the PLO is an instrument of destruction and not a factor of security and peace.

No reasonable person--least of all Egypt--will deny the world peoples their freedom and independence. Egypt has been and still is a pioneer in supporting the struggle of peoples demanding their right to self-determination, so it cannot deny the Palestinian people their sacred right to determine their fate. But Egypt is taking the opportunity of the new U.S. President's accession to the White House to ask him to initiate a dialogue with the PLO and to call on the Palestinian people's leadership to cleave to a peaceful solution and to renounce violence.

AL-AHRAM EXAMINES U.S. POLICY, AUTONOMY PROSPECTS

LD271511 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 23 Jan 81 p 7

[Wahid 'Abd al-Majid article in the feature "AL-AHRAM Center of Political and Strategic Studies" entitled: "The Middle East Possibilities"]

[Text] The period since the October 1973 war has witnessed an escalation of the U.S. role in the settlement of the Middle East crisis. The U.S. role reached its peak during Carter's administration with the signing of the Camp David documents, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the U.S. participation in the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Therefore, it is natural that the Reagan administration's assumption of its constitutional powers last Tuesday should raise questions about the settlement and the course it will follow during the era of the new administration. So far nobody can positively know the trends of the new administration, but it remains possible to try to explore these trends in the light of the possibilities and conditions under which they may materialize.

Reagan's Campaign and the Attitude Toward Israel

Reagan's election campaign was from the beginning characterized by bias toward Israel, both during the Republican Party primaries and during the final campaign that culminated in his reaching the White House. It is understood that bias toward Israel in U.S. election campaigns has been traditional since the fifties, but Reagan's campaign this time was the strongest in support of Israel in the history of U.S. elections. Reagan fully adopted the Israeli attitude to the complex issues in the Middle East crisis, particularly the questions of Jerusalem and the settlements. This stand falls within Reagan's general view of Israel's role in the area as being vital to the U.S. Middle East strategy of confronting Soviet plans. But in the heat of campaign promises it is hard to say whether everything that Reagan said reflected his real beliefs. The prevailing belief among many observers is that Reagan will gradually adopt more balanced attitudes in the light of the reality in the area. The short period since Reagan's victory has proved the correctness of this estimate. Reagan's refusal to meet Begin following his election and his attitudes since then show that he is not as impulsive in supporting Israel as his statements indicated. But what concerns us most here is the U.S. role in the settlement process.

The New Administration and the Jordanian Option

It is known that the U.S. efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict in the past 2 years were mainly based on the Camp David formula under which the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the negotiations for a Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza materialized. It is also known that Reagan did not show much enthusiasm for the Camp David formula. Reagan described it as having given momentum to the peace process but including some ambiguous points and failing to provide a solution for all the problems. It appeared from Reagan's statements that he was more inclined toward accepting the so-called "Jordanian option," which means giving Jordan an important role in solving the West Bank problem.

More than once Reagan expressed belief in the possibility of finding a Jordanian solution to the Palestinian problem. This does not mean that the U.S. administration is going back on the Camp David formula, but rather that it is reinterpreting the framework of peace in the Middle East, one of the two Camp David documents, in a manner that would allow a Jordanian role in the settlement process.

Israel and the Jordanian Option

The Israeli Likud government did not welcome Reagan's views about Jordan's role. This Israeli stand was expected, because the Likud bloc's program considers the West Bank, or "Judea and Samaria," as it calls it, Israeli land. But according to most estimates the Likud is not likely to be returned to office in the 10th Knesset elections, which means that the Israeli Labor Party is likely to head the next government in Israel. It is known that the Labor Party has been supporting the "Jordanian option" since the party adopted the well-known Allon plan.

In essence the plan calls for settling the Palestinian problem within a Palestinian-Jordanian federation and for negotiations in this regard with Jordan and with some Palestinian representatives in the West Bank. Within this plan the Labor Party accepted an Israeli withdrawal from some parts of the West Bank, provided that an independent Palestinian entity was not established in it, so that Jordan would ultimately mark "Israel's security border."

Peres confirmed his support for this solution following his election to the party leadership.

Obviously, the Labor Party's program for the coming election will include a provision for this solution in the part dealing with the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The prevailing belief in Labor Party ranks is that, if Israel proposes to withdraw from some parts of the West Bank, then Jordan will take the opportunity.

Will King Husayn Revive the Unified Kingdom Plan?

Will Jordan revise its calculations and its stand toward the present formula for the settlement if it is invited to negotiate over the West Bank? It is difficult to find a definite answer to this question in view of the complex system of Arab alliances at this juncture. But it is not unlikely that that King Husayn will once again look into his drawer for the unified Arab kingdom plan which he proposed in March 1972. Briefly the plan calls for the establishement of a unified kingdom on federal basis between the West Bank and Transjordan, whose capital will be Amman and whose leader will be the king, assisted by an executive governor in each of the two sectors. The essential difference between this plan and the Israeli Labor Party's plan lies in the extent of Israeli withdrawal, whether from all the West Bank or only from some parts of it, and in determining the future of Jerusalem.

Conditions of the New Scenario

Thus we have before us the features of a new scenario for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on a mixture of the Camp David formula and the Jordanian option. There also appear to be conditions that must be met, which are:

1--That the new U.S. administration officially adopts Reagan's views on the Jordanian option;
2--That the Israeli Labor Party be returned to office in the 10th Knesset election;
3--That Jordan agree to join the settlement process.

But there could also be a fourth essential condition for the realization of this scenario. This condition is Egyptian acceptance of a Jordanian role in the negotiations. It is established so far that the Egyptian position is summed up in opposing the "Jordanian option" and refusing to give Jordan a role in the negotiations at this stage. Therefore, the Reagan administration in all probability will not insist on the ideas about Jordan's role if it does not succeed in convincing Egypt of the importance of this role.

On the other hand, the Israeli Labor Party's victory in the 10th Knesset election will not of necessity mean the Israeli Government's adoption of the "Jordanian option," unless it is done in agreement with Egypt. It appears that Peres realized this during his recent visit to Cairo, in that he introduced an amendment to his program providing for postponing Jordanian participation and beginning by implementing autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, and then inviting Jordan to take part in the negotiations on the West Bank at a later stage.

Which means that, even if the three conditions regarding the U.S., Israeli, and Jordanian attitudes are met, the fourth condition concerning the Egyptian position will remain the decisive factor in determining the possibility of the scenario's success.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS 'UTHMAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

NC292009 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree appointing Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman as deputy prime minister for popular development affairs.

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN RETURNS TO BAGHDAD

JN291132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husayn returned here today after participating in the third Islamic Conference summit.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 231

JN291645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA)--During the past 24 hours the Iraqi forces killed 74 Iranians and destroyed 2 tanks and 12 vehicles, 1 loaded with hardware and 3 others with personnel. A military communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that the Iraqi forces destroyed two enemy guns, three observation posts, two excavators and one rocket launcher. The communique added that the military activities were carried out yesterday evening and today in the areas of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Ghard, Sumar, Mehran, Dezful, Shush, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Ahvaz and Abadan. The communique said that the Iraqi forces' losses were 21 martyred and 2 guns damaged.

The following is the text of Communique No 231:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors. Following are the results of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A concentration of enemy personnel was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our units attacked the enemy concentration with their weapons, forcing it to flee after sustaining 11 dead. Our units also destroyed an enemy vehicle in the same area.
B. Our forward units, using their various weapons, attacked an enemy concentration near their positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, forcing it to flee after sustaining 20 dead.
C. An enemy vehicle was destroyed in the Sumar area.
D. Our units attacked enemy personnel in the Mehran area, killing 22 of them.
E. Two vehicles carrying personnel were destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. Using their various weapons, our units attacked enemy positions and personnel in the Shush area, killing six and destroying two tanks, three vehicles, one gun and one observation post.
G. Three were killed and two vehicles, one observation post and one excavator were destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
H. A group of enemy personnel tried to approach our units' positions in the Ahvaz area. Our units clashed with it, killing 10. The rest took to their heels. Our units also destroyed one vehicle loaded with hardware, one gun and one rocket launcher in the same area.
I. Two were killed and two vehicles--one of which was carrying personnel--one excavator and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan area.

This makes total known enemy losses: 74 dead; 2 tanks; 12 vehicles, three carrying personnel and one with hardware; two guns; three observation posts; two excavators; and one rocket launcher.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 21 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two guns were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 January 1981

ALGERIA

BEN YAHIA VIEWS SAHARAN ISSUES, FOREIGN POLICY

LD291045 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 23-24 Jan 81 p 3

[Unattributed report on 22 January session of Algerian National People's Assembly: "The Aim of Rumors About Alleged Contacts With Morocco Is To Detract From the SDAR's Brilliant Victories"]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia discussed the West Sahara problem, recalling its general features which make it clear that it is a question of decolonization and peoples' self-determination. He denied rumors about a possible resumption of diplomatic relations between Algeria and Morocco, stating that the aim of these rumors is to detract from the brilliant victories won by the Saharan people in the military and diplomatic spheres.

Referring to events which have occurred in Africa and rumors which have developed, the minister stated that Algeria will never agree to the creation of imperialist military bases along its borders.

The minister also discussed the situation in the Arab world and the Horn of Africa.

He discussed at length the principle of independence of foreign countries, which means that no foreign power must be allowed to influence Algeria's decisions or political choices in either the domestic or the foreign sphere.

However, he continued, such independence requires continuous vigilance so that we can contend with burdens inherited from the past, avoid dangers now facing us and build a future outside imperialism's grasp.

The minister also discussed the principle of support for independence struggles waged by other peoples, which stems logically from the past, and the persistent and multiform struggle for the democratization of international relations and the creation of a new economic order, which have bestowed on Algeria's foreign policy the mark of authenticity and independence which have compelled respect from all concerned, whether partners or adversaries.

"Nonalignment is for us an option of paramount importance which has been enshrined in the national charter," Mr Ben Yahia stated before proceeding to analyze nonalignment as an extension of the principle of national independence onto the international stage.

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

LD291043 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Algiers--An important military delegation led by Col Abdelmalek Guenaizia, Central Committee member and director at the National Defense Ministry, left Algiers yesterday for the Soviet Union on an official visit.

It was seen off at Houari Boumediene Airport by Lt Col Mostefa Benloucif, Central Committee member and Defense Ministry secretary general.

LIBYA

MILITARY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DEFENSE, AID TO CHAD

LD300026 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The commander of urban militarization, Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, has addressed students at the Tripoli secondary school and Dahman secondary boys school. He concentrated on the question of urban militarization and the future horizons for building a popular force capable of defense, deterrence and attack.

In his lecture, which he delivered on Thursday morning at the people's hall, Al-Humaydi spoke of the historic role played by the students in instigating Libyan society toward revolution and change.

Maj al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi also stressed the need for supporting and aiding the Chadian people so that freedom will be established in another part of the African Continent--a purpose for which the great 1 September revolution was fighting.
He added that France and those behind it must realize that the fierce winds of freedom, which have swept the jungles of Africa, are capable of uprooting imperialism.

He affirmed that the Libyan Arab people are not prepared to listen to the buzzing of foreign aircraft on their borders whatever their directions.

Major al-Humaydi then spoke of the humiliating conditions in which the Arab nation was living at present and the Arab rulers' abandonment of their principal cause the Palestinian cause. He affirmed that the liberation of Palestine cannot be achieved by statements issued at summit conferences but by the declaration of war against the enemy and determination to liberate the land and Arab dignity.

GOUKOUNI CONDEMNS FRENCH MOVES AGAINST CHAD

LD291502 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The premier [as heard] of the lawful government and head of state of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, has condemned the suspicious French moves and positions against the Chadian people. At a press conference he held in At-Ta'if yesterday, he said that France cannot impose anything on Chad. He stressed that the unity of the masses between Chad and the Jamajhiriyah will be achieved by a decision dictated by the will of the two brotherly people.

He accused the French president of imposing his control on Chad. In this connection Goukouni Oueddei stressed that his country cannot possible cooperate with France while the latter is leading imperialistic attempts against the sovereignty of Chad and the ambitions of its people.

The Chadian head of state also accused Giscard d'Estaing of breaking up the national unity in Chad and of mobilizing French forces to impose rebellious agents which the people decided to get rid of once and for all.

Goukouni declared to reporters that the Libyan presence in Chad is lawful and took place at Chad's request, and that it constitutes no danger at all. He said that this presence will remain until overall peace is established throughout Chad, pointing out in this connection that foreign forces are threatening Chad's borders.

CHADIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI 29 JAN

LD292336 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Goukouni Oueddei, head of the legitimate government and state in Chad, arrived in Tripoli yesterday [29 January] evening on a state visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was welcomed at the Tripoli international fair by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, members of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, secretaries of the popular committees and members of the political corps in the Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD300038 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister and Head of Government Ahmad Ould Benijara arrived at the capital's airport tonight from At-Ta'if, where he attended the third Islamic Conference summit together with other Islamic presidents and heads of Islamic governments and states. He was welcomed by Minister of the Interior Baham Ould Mohamed Laghaf, who administered the government's affairs during the prime minister's absence.

SUDAN

FRANCE'S GALLEY ARRIVES FOR TALKS, MAKES REMARKS

JN291034 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jan (SUNA)--French Defense Minister Robert Acting Galley arrived in Khartoum this morning at the head of a high-level delegation on a 1-day visit to the country during which they will hold talks with officials. Galley was received by Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu Hasan.

Khalil Meeting Remarks

JN291509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jan (SUNA)--Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, received here today Robert Acting Galley, French defense and cooperation minister. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations, joint cooperation, the situation in the international and African arenas and the signed agreements on supplying the Sudanese Armed Forces with French military hardware.

During the meeting, the French defense minister reiterated his country's support for Sudan's stands on Arab and African issues. He added that Sudan's stands, which emanate from its inalienable principles, are establishing the bases of stability and security. He also asserted France's support for Sudan's valiant attitude toward the Chadian issue. He denounced Libya's blatant intervention in Chad and praised Sudan's endeavors to bring about a national rule acceptable to the Chadian people.

The French delegation arrived in Khartoum this morning.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RETURNS FROM AT-TA'IF CONFERENCE

JN291803 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jan (SUNA)--President Ja'far Numayri returned to Khartoum this evening after heading Sudan's delegation to the third Islamic Conference summit which ended in At-Ta'if yesterday evening.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD291023 Tunis L'ACTION in French 24 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Last night at the Kasbah Government Palace Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali received Palestinian activist and Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Mazin in the presence of PLO Tunis representative Hakam Bal'awi.

Mr Abu Mazin stated at the end of the meeting that he had discussed with Mr Mohamed Mzali questions relating to the Islamic summit and the Arab world's situation, including the Palestinian problem, with which the Arab causes are faced in these difficult times.

"We also discussed Tunisian-Palestinian bilateral relations," he said.

"In this connection we expressed our thanks to the Tunisian Government and people for the support given by Tunisia to strengthening Palestinian resistance in the occupied territories--support due mainly to President Bourguiba's attitude to the Palestinian revolution," Abu Mazin added. The Palestinian activist also emphasized the similarity existing between Tunisian and Palestinian views on questions raised during the meeting.

WESTERN SAHARA

MOROCCO URGED TO RECOGNIZE, TALK TO POLISARIO

LD291340 Algiers APS in English 1139 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] SADR (liberated territories) 29 Jan (APS)--"Morocco is out of breath, after five years of a real and general war, opposing an organised and struggling Saharan Army (Saharan Popular Liberation Army) decided to convince Rabat that in no way it has any chance to win in the Western Sahara conflict" the deputy secretary general of the Polisario Front Bashir Mustapha as-Sayyid, declared during a press conference held in the liberated territories.

Mr as-Sayyid then stressed Morocco's new military situation which consists in concentrating its troops around the rich phosphates [of] Bu Craa, for isolating it. "This shows its attachment to such an objective and in face proves that Morocco is examining its last cards."

"Rabat tries to get something out of its failure, and the phosphates rich region of Bu Craa (Western Sahara) may satisfy those who in Morocco still dream about the "great Kingdom of Morocco," Mr as-Sayyid added.

He emphasized on the serious situation in Morocco saying "Morocco is ill" and King Hassan's call on "his friends' to help him "get out of this war."

"Morocco way helped in 1975, 1977 and each year, it's the same tendentious formula coming back again: "Help me, I'll solve the problem in three months, in a year etc...." King Hassan was always saying, the deputy secretary general of Polisario said. [sentence as received]

"Now, it has lasted for five years, and all Western countries are conscious not only about the conflict opposing Morocco to the Polisario Front, but also the consequences seriously endangering Morocco's future."

For Mr As-Sayyid, the best way to help Morocco is to convince him respecting decisions of the international organisations, that's to say, recognise the Saharan people's national rights, start direct negotiations with the Polisario and end with a war which is destroying him at all levels."

Asked about "the possible frameworks of a direct negotiations with Morocco" Mr as-Sayyid said "the African and the U.N. ones" adding that "even without any framework, there is a possible platform based on the official and mutual recognition."

"The framework is not important once Morocco is politically ready to find a solution to the conflict with Polisario, because we're ready to negotiate at any time, if the political willingness exists, something we have, and Morocco has not," Mr As-Siyyid indicated.

STATEMENT DENOUNCES MOROCCAN 'REPRESSION' CAMPAIGN

LD300946 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] A Saharan statement has been issued following the repeated campaign of repression being carried out by the Moroccan regime in the Western Sahara against the defenseless citizens. The statement declares that as the end of the occupation draws nearer and with defeat upon them the Moroccan occupation forces are intensifying their repressive campaigns against the (?defenseless) citizens in the occupied regions of the SDAR.

The statement makes it clear that this invasion, though comprehensive from the start, has recently taken on serious dimensions, in the form of a real policy of annihilation. Thus the occupation forces last week waged an extensive campaign of arrests and abductions among the citizens of the occupied territories. The statement stresses that 24 Saharan citizens were imprisoned in El Aaiun and others abducted in other towns.

The statement concludes by addressing an appeal in the name of the Saharan Red Crescent to the international community and all humanitarian organizations to help the hundreds of Saharans who fill the prisons of the invading Moroccan regime and to take the initiative to prevent a repetition of such campaigns.

STATEMENT REPORTS ATTACKS NEAR MOROCCAN BORDER

LD241900 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] A statement from the SDAR Information Ministry has stated that Saharan revolutionaries launched on 22 January an intensive attack against the royalist forces in (Rous Lakhlayet) on the Moroccan-Saharan border. The attack occurred only a few days after the heroic battle waged by the Saharan fighters against the invading forces in (Busif), who suffered heavy losses in men and material.

The statement added that Thursday's attack, which lasted all day, resulted in the death of 115 royalist soldiers and as many wounded and in the destruction of vast quantities of war equipment including 47 vehicles, trucks and armored cars and a large number of heavy artillery pieces and machineguns of various caliber.

The statement added that the Saharan fighters shelled with heavy weapons the invading forces' positions in (Bir Enzaran), where 15 soldiers of the royalist forces were killed and a number of fortifications were destroyed, including a fuel depot [words indistinct].

The statement said that the Saharan fighters on 20 and 21 January shelled the royalist forces' positions in [name indistinct], (Mziriga) and (Ouainat) on the Moroccan-Saharan border. Here 15 royalist soldiers were killed and military installations were destroyed.

BEGIN APPARENTLY TO VISIT WASHINGTON IN APRIL

TA272008 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will apparently be invited to Washington in April to meet the leaders of the new U.S. administration. Our correspondent in Washington, Dan Raviv, reported that the invitation will come through following heavy pressure exerted by President as-Sadat on the U.S. administration to summon him to the White House at the end of March. As-Sadat claimed that it is impossible for the elections in Israel to postpone the autonomy negotiations and his meeting with President Ronald Reagan. Our correspondent added that the possibility has not been ruled out in Washington that other leaders in the region--including Jordan's King Husayn--may also be summoned to the United States.

U.S. observers told our correspondent that there was no obstacle in scheduling the visit close to the date of the elections in Israel. As an example, the sources cited Yitzhaq Rabin's visit to Washington in March 1977, that is, 3 months before the last election.

OFFICIALS WELCOME HAIG'S STAND ON TERRORISM

TA291320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Reporter David Essing says Israeli officials welcomed Secretary Haig's tough stand against terrorism. Long the victim of terrorist attacks, Israel has time and again warned the international community of the need for joint actions against terrorists and countries which actively support them. In July 1979 the Jonathan Institute hosted an international conference in Jerusalem on how to combat terrorism. One of its resolutions called on the international community to take swift and effective action. The Jonathan Institute is named in memory of Jonatan Nehimiyahu, the Israeli commander killed during the Entebbe rescue mission.

POLITICAL CIRCLES REACT TO AT-TA'IF RESOLUTIONS

TA291334 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Jan 81 p 1

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry has not yet received the text of the resolution of the Islamic countries summit conference held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia which, among other things, call for a jihad (holy war) for the immediate liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli occupation. This is why Jerusalem has so far abstained from officially commenting on the resolutions. Political sources said, however, that the gravity of the resolution about the jihad cannot be stressed too much both from the aspect of its content and from the aspect of the general approval with which it was adopted by all the participating countries.

The sources noted that the consensus with which the resolution about a holy war against Israel was adopted proves that the distinction made between extremist and moderate Arab countries does not exist in reality. Those European countries that treat Saudi Arabia as a leading state of the so-called moderate countries, the sources said, should take into account Saudi Arabia's positions as expressed in this conference.

King Hassan of Morocco was also mentioned in this context. Morocco played a role in the initial stages of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt, but now it was King Hassan who supported the launching of war against Israel by political and economic means, though not by physical aggression. The resolutions of the summit conference, the sources said, are evidence that the Arab world does not head in the direction of a settlement or peace.

The sources mentioned with considerable dissatisfaction the presence of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in Saudi Arabia during the conference and the medal that he awarded to King Khalid.

BEGIN AIDE DENIES REPORT ON EARLY ELECTIONS

TA300852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The prime minister's aide denied the report published in DAVAR this morning that Mr Begin is considering revoking the decision on early elections.

The prime minister's aide, Yehi'el Qadishay, said that the Alignment and its followers are the ones who spread the unfounded reports.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg told our correspondent yesterday that the NRP will support early elections but on the later of the dates proposed. Against the background of such expressions in the NRP there were rumors that this party also intends to withdraw its support for early elections. However, the head of the NRP faction, Mk Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, denied these rumors in a talk with our correspondent this morning.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE ENDS CAIRO SESSION

TA291136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee ended its 37th session in Cairo. The Egyptians announced they corrected some of the violations of the supervision agreement and admitted that several Egyptian planes crossed the lines but explained this was an unintentional mistake.

The Egyptian representatives wanted to begin discussion of the second stage of Israel's withdrawal, but the Israeli representatives refused and first wanted to conclude several issues involved in normalization in the Sinai.

It has been agreed that an Israeli delegation will arrive in Cairo to begin initial deliberations on the second stage of Israel's withdrawal as well as to prepare for the foreign ministers' talks on this issue.

LEAKS ON HASSAN-PERES MEETING ANGER MOROCCANS

TA272011 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Moroccan sources today expressed anger at reports leaked in Israel about a planned meeting between King Hassan II and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. The sources told our correspondent on Arab affairs, Ehud Ya'ari, that, reacting to feelers from the Labor Party, King Hassan's representatives had made it plain that the king would not be ready to confer with Peres before the latter had been elected Israeli prime minister.

Our correspondent on Arab affairs noted that the PLO recently sent Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi to several West European capitals. His assignment was to point out what is regarded by the PLO as negative and dangerous tendencies included in the new political platform of the Labor Party. In several capitals, As-Sartawi even left written documents including the PLO's reservations about the Labor Party's platform for the perusal of the West European leaders.

THREE COUNTRIES DISCUSS JOINT COMMISSION ON CHAD

AB291608 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Nigeria has reaffirmed her commitment to the resolutions of the OAU with regard to recent developments in Chad. This was made clear in Lagos today by the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, while addressing a joint meeting of Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon Republics.

The three countries are discussing among other issues the possibility of setting up a joint commission to watch the Chadian and Libyan merger accord. Alhaji Oniyangi stressed that the friendliness and closeness among the three countries would be further strengthened through such meetings.

He remarked that the situation in which Africa found itself today required a forum where deliberations could be held on ways of helping neighbors in preserving their sovereignties. A communique is expected to be issued at the end of the 1-day talks today.

Niger and Cameroon are being represented at the meeting with four delegates each, while Nigeria has seven.

ETHIOPIA

'SOURCES' CLAIM SOMALI ENVOY IN U.S. DEFECTS

LD292224 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 29 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Reports from Washington said today that the Somali ambassador to the United States, Dr Mohamed Warsama, has defied his government's instructions to report to Mogadishu. Reliable sources in Washington said that the former ambassador was to have left Washington soon on instructions from the Somalia Foreign Ministry for what was described as consultations. The sources added that the Somali envoy apparently refused to comply and either defected or asked for diplomatic asylum.

Observers say that the reason for the ambassador's decision to defy the orders of his superiors to return to Mogadishu is that he has since quite some time self-betrayed by the policy pursued by the Siad Barre regime at home and abroad, and more particularly with its neighbors. [as heard] Informed sources were reported quoting friends of the former ambassador as saying that he was convinced Mogadishu's policy is irrevocably leading the country to ruin and tragedy. The sources added that the ambassador, Warsama, is particularly outraged by the increasing repression at home under cover of the recently proclaimed state of emergency, the suffering of the Somalia masses and by the regime's increasingly reckless expansionist adventures.

KENYA

MINISTER EXPLAINS ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURITY GUARD

LD292130 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The minister of state in the presidents office, Mr G.G. Kariuki, has said in Hola today that the government is determined to defend her boundaries and maintain peace throughout the country for the benefit of future generations. Addressing a large baraza [public meeting] at (Laza) trading center, Mr Kariuki condemned a hostile neighboring country for training and arming shifta bandits whose aim is to disrupt peace in Kenya. The minister disclosed that the training of home guards in the district would soon commence to ensure the safety and security of wananchi in the villages. Mr Kariuki said Kenya wants peace with all her neighbors, but emphasized that such peace must be reciprocated saying that a government will not sit idle and watch development projects retarded by the activities of shifta bandits. The minister said shifta bandits will be ruthlessly fought because Kenyans know where they came from.

Mr Kariuki, who is also in charge of internal security in the country, praised the people of North-Eastern Province for declaring total war on shifta bandits and congratulated the people of Tana River for emulating the example of wananchi in the North-Eastern Province.

At another baraza in Hola township, the minister disclosed that the government had decided to give arms and ammunition to home guards in the district to protect themselves from shifta bandits. He said the [word indistinct] will start the recruitment exercise tomorrow. The minister said that guns will be given to carefully selected youth, who will also receive instruction on how to handle them.

Congratulating the six youths who recently killed three shifta bandits and disarmed others, the minister urged wananchi to be on guard for any shifta gangs bent on disrupting peace in the area. The minister cited the Norfold Hotel bomb blast and told the baraza that Kenya had enemies outside her boundaries who are not happy with the country's development and political stability, and urged wananchi to cooperate with the government in the promotion of peace.

The minister was accompanied by an assistant minister for labor, Mr Echakara; the assistant minister for works, who is also the MP for the area, Mr Omar Soba; the permanent secretary in the president's office, Mr Njuguna; and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Wairagu.

SOMALIA

THIRD CONFERENCE OF WESTERN FRONT UNDERWAY

LD291354 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 29 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The third general conference of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] is still proceeding as planned. WSLF reporter Challe Ali Dini has informed us that for the last 3 days the delegates have been discussing in detail the important issues which are to guide the WSLF. The delegates attending the meeting have discussed an agenda provided by the preparatory committee for the conference. Challe Ali Dini further reported that the participants of the meeting have high hopes for the meeting. The third WSLF conference, which has entered its sixth day, is taking place in a good atmosphere.

UGANDA

TIMES CARRIES ATTACK ON AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD291144 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Kampala--The Uganda Government-controlled English language daily, UGANDA TIMES, yesterday carried a sharp attack on the minister for agriculture, Mr Sam Mugwisha, claiming that staple foods were seriously in short supply in marketplaces for the fifth straight day. Meat, fish and bananas, Uganda's staple foods, are virtually nonavailable as producers held back their goods and refused to sell at reduced prices. The reduced prices were decreed last week by the Kampala district chairman of the ruling UPC, Mr Aggrey Awori.

Agriculture Minister Mugwisha has explained that price cuts had no force of law, because they were not enacted by a government body. This explanation is exactly what UGANDA TIMES was saying it was against, saying that it has created insecurity and confusion.

GUINEA-BISSAU

IDA-FINANCED OIL EXPLORATION TO CONTINUE

AB291405 Paris AFP in French 1214 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Bissau, 29 Jan (AFP)--The 14 November coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau has not stopped action by the international community aimed at ensuring oil exploration in that country.

Since the coup d'etat the International Development Association (IDA), which is a branch of the World Bank, has agreed to issue a $6.8-million credit for oil exploration. According to official sources in Bissau, the exploration will be carried out by the British firm Digicon on Guinea-Bissau's continental shelf and outside the two zones which have become a matter of litigation with Senegal and the Republic of Guinea.

The IDA-financed project, to which the Guinea-Bissau Government will contribute $180,000, consists of determining the quality and volume of the discovered oil deposits in order to judge whether its exploitation will be commercially profitable.

Oil is not the only mineral resource of Guinea-Bissau, a small, 36,000-square-km country of 800,000 inhabitants situated between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea. Prospecting for bauxite and phosphate are being carried out with the help of the Soviet Union and France respectively.

The reorientation of Guinea-Bissau's economy now being studied by one of the commissions set up following the coup d'etat indicates that the country is to try to derive the greatest advantage from its natural resources, including timber (with a production of 20,000 tons in 1979) and fishing so as to improve its trade balance, which showed a $45 million deficit in 1979. Guinea-Bissau has had this trade deficit problem since its independence in 1974.

MALI

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SOVIETS ON MOPTI AIRFIELD

WA300812 Paris LE POINT in French 19 Jan 81 p 52

[Text] The Soviets have reached an agreement with the Government of Mali to build a military airfield at Mopti. The large Antonov cargo transports would be able to land at this airfield.

NIGERIA

CONFERENCE APPROVES REVENUE ALLOCATION FORMULA

AB292218 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The joint conference of the National Assembly on revenue allocation has come out with a new formula for sharing the country's revenue. At the end of its joint session today, the conference committee approved 58.5 percent of the federation's account for the federal government. It will be shared on the basis of 55 percent for the federal government, 2.5 percent for the federal capital territory of Abuja and 1 percent for ecological problems in the country.

Addressing the National Assembly correspondents after the session, the chairman of the joint conference, Dr Olusola Taraki, also announced that 31.5 percent will go to the state governments, out of which 5 percent has been earmarked for mineral-producing areas on the basis of their derivation.

The conference also approved 10 percent for local governments. The report of the committee will be tabled before the Senate and the House of Representatives, after which it will later be sent to the president for ratification.

MAURITIUS

MUSLIMS SEEK STRONGER RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD271025 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Report by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf Naji and Jamil al-Ghunaymi]

[Excerpts] Jidda--Mauritius has emphasized its desire to have the Saudi Arabian kingdom open an embassy in Mauritius in order to strengthen the relations between the two countries and consolidate the steadfastness of the Muslims there in the face of the challenges being imposed by the atheist communist currents and their agents.

Chairman of the Saudi-Maruitian Friendship Society and Maruitian Deputy Information Minister (At-Tawib bin Rustum) stated that he would inform the foreign minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal of the significance of opening the embassy in terms of checking anti-Islamic influence in Mauritius. He stressed that the Saudi Arabian kingdom is the only salvation for Mauritius from this threat.

Maruitian Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has emphasized that the economic and cultural relations between the kingdom and his country are growing. He expressed his pleasure over the Saudi development fund's approval of an 16.8 million rival loan for financing Mauritius development projects. In a message published in the Saudi-Maruitian Society international magazine, he said that the kingdom was also sending teachers to encourage the learning of Arabic in Mauritius.

In a similar message marking the first publication of the magazine, Maruitian External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration Minister Harold Walter said: Despite the fact that we have had good relations with the kingdom since our independence, Mauritius established diplomatic relations with the kingdom only in August 1978. He expressed his hope that the friendship society's efforts will be crowned with success. He called on the kingdom to play a bigger role in the Arab and Islamic world.

The Saudi-Maruitian Friendship Society established in Mauritius has published a report saying that the aims of the society are to strengthen the fraternal and friendly relations between the two countries; encourage the Arabic language; achieve unity, solidarity and fraternity among the Muslims in Mauritius; establish fundamental relations with the Muslim states throughout the world, particularly with the kingdom; promote social, cultural and sports activities among Muslim youth in Mauritius; and defend Islam and the Muslims against any attack by the enemies of Islam.

The report says that Mauritius has a population of 950,000, of which 150,000 are Muslims, and that Libya is exploiting the poverty of these Muslims and distributing thousands of copies of the GREEN BOOK. Libya supports the procommunist Maruitian Party and finances three newspapers: LE POPULAIRE, a daily newspaper; NOUVEAUX HORIZONS, a weekly paper; and AL-FATH, a monthly paper.

The report goes on to say that Mauritius occupies a strategic position in the Indian Ocean; if it fell into communist hands, that would mean the fall of the last anticommunist bastion to the communist Russians.

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN MINISTER CHISSANO MEETS UK LEADERS

For reports on the visit to the United Kingdom by Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquin Chissano, including a report on his talks with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 30 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN COMMANDO ATTACK

LD301140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Jan 81 EA

[Text] We are going to read a communique issued by the general staff of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM]:

At about 0200 today, 30 January, an enemy armed action by a group of South African commandos took place when they penetrated our territory to attack residences in Matola of refuggees who are members of the South African ANC. This criminal action resulted in the deaths or wounding of a number of people. The enemy force also suffered losses.

During the action the assaulting force murdered a Portuguese guest cooperative worker named Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, who was a technician with the Mozambique Electricity Authority, in charge of maintaining the high tension lines to Maputo. He had been on his way to Matola on service mission. The situation is entirely under the control of our defense and security forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA VIEWS UN HANDING OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD291652 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says if the United Nations wants to pursue an internationally acceptable solution in South-West Africa it should give serious attention to the role of the internal parties in all deliberations on the political and constitutional future of the territory. Speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said his reply to the secretary general of the United Nations emphasized that a promising opportunity was missed by the world body in Geneva to encourage SWAPO to engage in constructive dialogue and to address the concerns of the internal parties who had to contest the election.

Quoting from documents submitted by the internal leaders of South-West Africa, Mr Botha said if any genuine attention had been paid to the concerns of these parties it would have been realized that the question of trust and confidence was a paramount importance if a date [for an election] was to be seriously considered.

Mr Botha said it was disillusioning to note that as far as the United Nations was concerned the internal parties did not exist and that they never participated in the Geneva talks. Attempts had even been made to remove their remarks from official documents. On the other hand, prominence was given to the few remarks made by SWAPO.

Mr Botha said that during a visit to South Africa by the United Nations team in October last year it had become evident that Security Council Resolution 435, which deals with the steps taken in the run-up to the election and the election itself, could only be implemented after solutions had been found to the problems of lack of trust and impartiality.

BRITISH REPORT ON BATTALION IN ANGOLA DISMISSED

LD301112 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The South African defense force spokesman in Pretoria has dismissed a British newspaper report about a so-called secret battalion of South African soldiers who its says are operating in Angola in the guise of members of the Angolan resistance movement.

The spokesman referred to an interview with a man who claimed to have been a mercenary in the so-called buffalo regiment, and said that the South African defense force was not prepared to attach any value, or even to comment on, the allegations of the self-styled deserter, who was obviously trying to commercialize his allegations. The interview was published in the newspaper THE GUARDIAN, and similar allegations were made in a film on Angola which has been televised in Britain.

ZIMBABWE

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD301045 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has announced the following new appointments of deputy ministers. They are:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Comrade Mumbengegwi
Ministry of Manpower and Development	Comrade C. Msipa
Ministry of Education and Culture	Comrade J. Culverwell
Ministry of Information and Tourism	Comrade Victoria Chitepo
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Comrade Chidyausiku
Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Comrade E. Chikowore
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	Comrade M. (Maliyanga)
Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs	Comrade Nhiwatiwa
Ministry of Roads, Posts and Telecommunications	Comrade N. Mawema
Ministry of Agriculture	Comrade (?M.) Mombeshora
Ministry of Industry and Energy Development	Comrade John Nkomo
Ministry of Public Works	Comrade G. Ziyenge
Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation	Comrade E. Rutanhire
Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development	Comrade (Missi Hariambwe)
Ministry of Transport	Comrade (E. Shwararye)

ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE REPORTS PAY FRAUD IN ARMY

LD291044 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Jan 81 CA

[Text] A report tabled in Parliament today by the all-party committee of public accounts says the Zimbabwe army has been unable to account for millions of dollars paid out to an estimated 34,000 former guerrillas in assembly points because of pay-book frauds.

The committee said the ill-conceived and malicious actions of a misguided minority in the assembly points took advantage of the impossibility of positively identifying pay recipients. It said the pay fraud was perpetrated on the Zimbabwe army through no fault of its own. However, the committee criticized the army for other widespread accounting failures. It described how one company, JJM Holdings Ltd, made a (?$7 million)-profit over a 4-month period in supplying rations to the assembly points.